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taxes. These must be continued to be paid, so long as the interest of the national debt remains. Taxes are the natural and legitimate effects of the war, and of the Pittite system, now so absurdly extolled, of sparing no expense in the prosecution of the war. The lovers of war therefore have no right to complain. They have had their gratification to a very large extent, and they must now pay their share of the cost of their amusement.

Manufactures are protected, or they could not be exported so as to enter into competition with other countries, where corn is cheaper. Is it then unfair on the principles of reciprocity, for the landed interest to require some share of that protection, which is extended almost in every instance to manufactures? Linens, wools, and almost all articles of manufacture, are protected from the importation of similar foreign goods. Land-owners only ask for a like protection against the importation of grain. A few months have only elapsed, since linen drapers losing the independence of tradesmen, sought the aid of noblemen and gentlemen, to procure protection to the linen trade, by a continuation of the transit duty on foreign linens warehoused in Great Britain,* and in a reverse of times, have not the landed interest, in return, a right to call for the aid of linendrapers to assist them to secure their interests? Upon the whole, however, it appears well that the corn bill was thrown out for the present. Peace has been so recently restored, it is only reasonable to wait to see the permanent effects likely to be produced, before any new legislative enactment takes place on a subject of political economy so important, as the food of the people.

The scarcity of money arising from the banks discounting less freely, since the shock sustained by public credit, owing to the late failures, has caused exchange on London both in Dublin and Belfast to fall. It may now be quoted at $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR JULY, 1814.

On the 2d, is full Moon at thirty-four minutes past four in the afternoon.

On the 3d, the Moon passes the ecliptic in her descending node, and in the evening she rises just after the two first stars of the Goat, and is soon followed by Saturn; and her progress towards the planet will amuse the traveller during the night, though she does not pass him till after Moon-set.

On the 6th, she rises under the eighth of the Water-bearer.

On the 14th, she is followed soon after her rising by Aldebaran, as she passed the second fourth of the Bull within two hours; and soon after her rising, Aldebaran, the Moon, and Venus, will attract the attention of the traveller, as she passes the planet about noon.

On the 17th is new Moon, at twenty-six minutes past six in the morning, and with it is an eclipse of the Sun, *invisible* in this country, the Sun being centrally eclipsed on the meridian at twenty-three minutes past six in longitude, eighty-four degrees eleven minutes and three quarters east, and latitude thirty degrees fifty-one minutes north. She passes the ecliptic in her ascending node, at four in the morning.

* This unnatural junction of tradesmen with the landed interest is, in accordancy with the general current of the times. Kings and aristocracy are the prime objects in view, and the people are not considered as being of any weight in the scale. The former treat the latter with a large portion of hauteur; and the people ignominiously contribute to their own debasement by tamely submitting to, and even courting the degradation.

On the 30th, the Moon is on the meridian at fifty-seven minutes past ten, Saturn being near to her to the east, and the two first stars of the Goat above her at some distance to the east. But she does not pass the planet till late next morning, and her approaches, therefore, during the night, will amuse the traveller.

On the 31st, she is on the meridian at forty-six minutes past eleven, having above her the two first stars of the Goat to the west of it, Saturn being below her and to the west. The planet and the Moon, thus on opposite sides of the two stars, will, from the motion of the latter, rendered very apparent by these objects, be interesting during the night.

Mercury is an evening star during the whole of this month, being at his greatest elongation on the 12th, and stationary on the 27th. The Moon passes him on the 19th.

Venus is a morning star, adorning the eastern sky for two hours before sunrise on the 1st, and this time is daily encreasing. The Moon passes her on the 14th.

Mars is an evening star, only eleven degrees above the horizon on the 1st at Sun-set, in the west-north-west, and this height is daily diminishing. About half an hour after Sun-set, by directing our view to the north of this position, we may discover Mars, and detect Mercury above him, but the splendor of the evening sky too much overpowers them both for their being generally noticed. His motion is direct through nearly twenty degrees, but he stops short of the constellation of the Lion, and in the middle of the month is completely lost in the Sun's beams. The Moon passes him on the 18th.

Jupiter is an evening star, about twenty-four degrees above the horizon at Sun-set, in west by south; consequently in our evening walks we shall notice him in the west, and contrast his brightness with that of the first of the Lion below him; but this height is daily diminishing. The Moon passes him on the 20th.

Saturn is on the meridian at nearly half past one on the morning of the 1st, and at midnight on the 20th, on which day he rises at Sun-set. This month, therefore, affords good opportunities of observing him during the night. The Moon passes him on the 4th and the 31st.

Herschell is on the meridian at seven minutes past nine on the evening of the 1st, and at three quarters past seven on the 31st. His motion is retrograde through little more than half a degree, and when on the meridian he has to the east of him the second of the Scorpion, and to the west, the eleventh of the Balance, being nearly in the middle between these two stars, but approaching towards the latter. Thus situated he cannot fail of being discovered by a glass of moderate powers. The Moon passes him on the 26th.

Friend's Evening Amusements.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lives to the Memory of the Rev. John Nicholson; Remarks on the Quarterly Reviewer's Review of Inchiquin on the United States; a Letter from the Rev. H. Hayden announcing a new translation of the Cyropædia, or institution of Cyrus the great, from the original Greek of Xenophon; and sundry other favours in prose and verse came too late for insertion in the present number.

"Some remarks on a pamphlet written by, or at least for the Rev. Phil. Johnson, against Counsellor Plowden," also arrived too late for insertion this month, and is unavoidably postponed.

No petitions against the Orange system, from Dublin, or the south of Ireland, are noticed as having been presented to Parliament, although it was understood that they were in preparation in several places. It is requested that the cause of th. neglect in forwarding them may be explained. No longer delay ought now to take place.